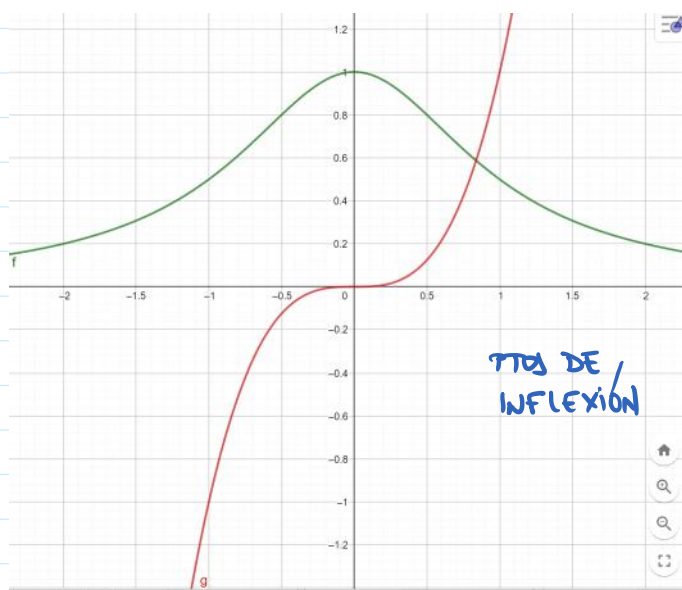


Derivadas trigonométricas

miércoles, 27 de mayo de 2020 11:28



F. TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

$$\tan x \xrightarrow{d} \cos x$$

$$\cos x \xrightarrow{d} -\tan x$$

$$\tan x \rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)^2 = \sec^2 x$$

Recta \tan en $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $f(x) = \tan x$ $f'(x) = \cos x$

$$y - f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$y - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(\cos x)' \sin x - \cos x (\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} =$$

$$f(x) = \cot x$$

$$= \frac{-\sin x \cdot \sin x - \cos x \cos x}{\sin^2 x} =$$

$$= \frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$\rightarrow \sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1$

$$\frac{1}{\sec x} = \operatorname{cosec} x$$

$$- \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

TABLE

$\frac{d}{dx}$	$\csc^2 x$
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$$f(x) = \underbrace{x^2 \cdot \ln x}_{\text{u}} \cdot \underbrace{(-1)}_{\text{v}} \cdot \underbrace{x \cos x}_{\text{v}} \rightarrow \text{R. l. g. } x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

↓
PRODUCTO

↓
PRODUCTO

$$(x^2)' \sin x + x^2 (\sin x)' - (x)' \cos x + x \cdot (\cos x)'$$

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DERIVATION

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$$2 + \sin x + x^2 \cos x - 1 \cdot \cos x + x(-\sin x)$$

$$2x \tan x + x^2 \cos x - \cos x + x \tan x \rightarrow$$

$3x \ln x + \cos x (x^2 - 1)$ ✓

$$\underbrace{\ln \frac{\pi}{2}}_{\text{Reviser}} \quad \& \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \& \quad \ln \frac{\pi}{2} + x^2 \cancel{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}} - \cancel{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

REGUL DE UNDE

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$f'(x) = e^x$$

$$f'(x) = (x)' e^x = 1 \cdot e^x$$

$$f(x) = e^{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = (x^2)' e^{x^2} = \underline{\underline{2x e^{x^2}}}$$

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' e^{1/x} = \frac{-1}{x^2} e^{1/x} = \frac{-e^{1/x}}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{-1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{-e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2}$$

\downarrow
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $\hookrightarrow \frac{-1}{x^2}$

$$f(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}} \quad f'(x) = (\sqrt{x})' e^{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f(x) = \tan x \quad f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$f(x) = \tan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \quad f'(x) = \left(\cos \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = \frac{-1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

\uparrow
 $g(x)$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{-1}{2x^2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

⊗ $f(x) = \sqrt{\tan x \cdot \cos x}$

RATÉ
 \downarrow

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan x \cdot \cos x}} (\tan x \cdot \cos x)' =$$

\downarrow PRODUCTO

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan x \cos x}} (\cos x \cos x + \tan x (-\tan x)) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan x \cos x}} (\cos^2 x - \tan^2 x)$$

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad f'(x) = -\tan x$$

$$f(x) = \cos(x^2 + 3x) \quad f'(x) = -\tan(x^2 + 3x) (x^2 + 3x)' =$$

\downarrow d \uparrow d

$$= -\tan(x^2 + 3x) \cdot (2x + 3) =$$

- sen $g(x)$

$$= -(2x+3) \ln(x^2+3x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln 2x}{\operatorname{tg} 2x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\ln 2x)' \operatorname{tg} 2x - (\ln 2x) (\operatorname{tg} 2x)'}{(\operatorname{tg} 2x)^2}$$
$$= \frac{2 \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \operatorname{tg} 2x - (\ln 2x) (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 2x)}{(\operatorname{tg} 2x)^2}$$

sust. \uparrow (TRIGONOMETRÍA)
 $f'(x_0)$